THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Dates: Liverpool and London, February 14-Paris, February 13.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

CONSOLS STEADY.

The Mail-steamship Africa arrived Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. The following persons came passengers in

The news is not important.

We note with pleasure that Mr. Layard, the Nineveh Traveler, has been appointed Under Secretary of State.

We quote Consols 96} a 97.

ENGLAND.

-Nothing important in Parliament .-There has been a discussion as to applying the Par-liamentary Reform bill to Scotland and Ireland.— Leave was given to bring in a bill to that effect.

-The Commissioners appointed by the Treasury to inquire into and report on the proposed purchase and appropriation of the Glass Palace have concluded their investigation. They have collected evidence and advice from Sir Joseph Paxton and others as to the projects for the future use of the building; among these were the projects for a win-ler garden, a gallery in aid or relief of the British Museum, and an industrial and educational institute, ine the leading scientific societies of London. School of Design, &c. The questions of site and cost were necessarily carefully considered. The ultimate decision, (subject to the sanction of Parlisment,) will rest with the Lords of the Treasury.

- We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Layard, who was a long time attached to the Embassy at Constantinople, but who is better known by his discoveries at Nineveh, has been appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign

-A body has been washed ashore a Bedeford, North Devon, supposed to be that of one of the Amazon unfortunates. Two casks of oil, much charred, were found floating at sea off Wey mouth and Shoreham.

IRELAND.

Joseph Carter, proprietor and editor of The Dundalk Democrat, extreme tenant-right journal, was arrested Feb. 12, by order of the Government, for malicious and wicked libels, exciting hatred and malice between landlords and tenants. was admitted to bail, and will be tried at next

-There had been an election at Kinsale which passed off without any excitement.

FRANCE.

-M. de Lamartine has addressed a letter to the Journal de Saine et Loire, in which he expressess his intention to refuse any invitation to offer himself as a candidate for the legislative body.

-The sentence of deportation decreed against Marc Dufraisse and Greppo, ex-representatives, is commuted to perpetual banishment.

-The three other representatives who were comprised in the sentence of transportation, which has just been remitted, with regard to Messis. Greppo and Marc Dufraisse, were M. Lafon, now in the prison of St. Pelagie; M. Richardet, sick in the hospital of St. Louis, and M. Miot, who remains in one of the prisons of the Nièvre.

-The Monteur contains decrees ordering the payment of the dividends of the Greek loan, due March 1, to Messrs Rothschi d, out of the pubhe Treasury, in default of payment by the Greek Government : ordering the laws and decrees of the Government to be placarded in all the communes of France; conceding the branch railways from Dijon to Besancon, and from Dole to Salins.

-Berryer and Alfred de Musset were ers of the Assembly.

-The decrees ordering the liberation of some of the political prisoners has led to some disturbance in some of the Departments where the population is badly disposed. The people understood that a general amnesty was proclaimed, and that the authorities were placing every obstacle in its way. The Marseilles Courier says that the commencement

The Marseilles Courier says that the commencement of an insurrection has taken place in the Department of the Gard, the Herault, and the Ardche Large masses of persons assembled round the prison to set the persons in confinement at liberty, and the troops were obliged to fire on them. Details are wanting.

The Times' correspondent says a rumor was current, which, if well founded, would be anything but agreeable. It had reference to the state of feeling in certain districts of Belgium, as also of some regiments of the Belgian army. If those rumors can be depended upon, they would imply that feelings unfavorable to their own good, and too favorable to France, is apparent.

—The caution-money required to be de-

-The caution-money required to be deosited under the Press Law will be 100,000 francs; ne maximum fine 25,000. The paper will be sup-receded after the third condemnation. There will e trial before the Courts of law for Press offenses, but not by Jury. A ten-centimes stamp is talked of for every journal, and the stamp of the femileton is, as I before stated, to be abolished. But, whatever the law on the Press may be, it is certain that no sort of criticism of the Administration will be toler

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss journals mention that the Government of the Republic is in a state of great alarm, on account of a new note which has been sent to it by the French Government. The latter not only in-sists on the expulsion of all the French refugees who are suspected of plotting against the Government of their country-to which demand the Swiss Govern ment at once, and without the slightest hesitation, gave its consent—but it insists on the Swiss govern-ment closing all unions, and on its employing ener-getic measures against any popular manifestations which have been got up in that country for the pur-pose of forcing the Government to have new elec-

fairs has intimated to the Swiss Minister resident in Paris, that great as is the interest which the President feels in the Helvetic Republic, he cannot avoid, it his councils should not be followed, coming to an arrangement with Austria and Frussia with a view to their coming to an understanding with respect to the adoption of joint coercive measures, for the purpose of keeping down the democratic spirit in Switzerland. It is said that the French Minister of Foreign Af-

PRUSSIA.

-The Upper Chamber, in its sitting of the 11th inst , affirmed the motion of M. Klee, re. moving the trial of political offenders and crimes from the competence of a jury.

-It is said that Austria and France have concluded a secret treaty, fixing the eventualities which shall cause the occupation of Switzerland by France or Austria. At Berlin this treaty has excited a sensation, as Prussia has not been consulted in a matter in which she is so deeply interested.

SPAIN.

-The following letter was addressed to the Queen by the regicide Merino previous to his

MADANE: Martin Merino, unworthy to be counted in the number of your Majesty's subjects, for the purpose of tranqualising his conscience, humbly approaches and prays your Majesty to condescend, as a Christian, to pardon him the attroctous injury which, in a moment of deplorable madness, he had the mis-

fortune to commit on the person of your Majesty. The infinite mercy of the King of Kings induces him to hope that he will obtain his parsion and die in peace: he wishes to obtain, and, at least, if he is unworthy of obtaining, of imploring that of your Majesty.

Merino.

Merino also declared in the presence of the Governor of the prison and of several persons that he had no accomplices.

The Queen has made a present to Our Lady of Atocha of the mantle she wore on the day she was stabbed, and which was pierced by the knife of the assassin.

TURKEY.

-A telegraphic dispatch, dated at Constantinople, the 28th ult., and received via Vienna. announces that Raouf Pacha remains Grand Vizier. but that Reschid Pacha returned to the cabinet, only two days after his dismissal, with the title of President of the Supreme Council of Justice.

EGYPT.

-Dates: Jan. 27. The Viceroy has declared to the Representatives of the Five Powers that the necessity of signing the acceptance of the Tanzimaat will prevent him from answering for the safety of foreigners in Egypt. The Consuls have petitioned the British Ambassador at Constantinople to remonstrate with the Porte. The railway seems

MISCELLANEOUS.

-The remainder of Mr. Layard's collection of antiquities from Nineveh have arrived in London on the brigantine Apprentine, from Birssorah. There is one piece of sculpture among them far exceeding in size anything heretofore brought. It weighs 15 tuns.

-The "woman of quality" who eloped with her tutor, was Lady Adelaide Vare, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, and the tutor was Rev. F. H. Law. They were married regularly at St. George's, "without the knowledge, privity, or consent of her ladyship's noble parents.

- Mr. Charles Dickens and the amateur actors, played before 4,000 persons at Manchester, who enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Dickens returned thanks, after the play ; of which the pecuniary results were not less than £500. - The Croce di Savoia announces that

— The Croce at Savoia amountees that the Marchioness Falletti di Barolo had married, at Rome, her librarian, Silvio Pellico.

— Accounts from Florence of the 4th inst, state that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had decreed a military levy of 1,400 men.

— The American revolver pistol is about to be introduced into the Austrian cavalry.

to be introduced into the Austrian cavalry.

— The Moniteur contains a royal ordin-

ance dissolving all popular associtioans throughout the Kingdom of Wurtemberg.

— An order has been issued forbidding

— An order has been issued fordiding the entry of any more English Bibles into Austria, and the schools established by the Missionaries have been closed by the police.

— The people of the Ionian Islands have celebrated with transports of joy the adoption of the long demanded admission of the Greek language instead of the Italian into their courts of justice and their progliment.

-Messrs. Mills and Brassey have offered Austria to find the funds for the Tesino and Milan railway, on condition that the other lines of Lombardy and Piedmont be allowed to meet it. -An architect of considerable property,

—An architect of considerable property,

M. V.—, living in the Rue de l'Eglise, at the Gros
Caillou, on Saturday placed two pissois horizontally
at each side of his head, and discharged them both
at the same moment. By a chance so extraordinary that it would not perhaps happen once in a
thousand times, the two bullets met each other in the
head and became flattened. -A horrible accident has happend at

—A horrible accident has happend at Mayence, on the Rhine. A party of Austrian suppers, on leaving their work in the passages under the fortifications, locked in one of their comrades by mistake. On his non-appearance it was supposed had deserted, and no search was made in the excavations. The place was not opened until six days afterwards, and the man was found still alive, though he had bitten the fiesh off his arms in hunger or madness. He died a few hours afterward.

-When the Bulletin Français was seized

in Brussels, as we announced last week, it appears that 15,000 copies of previous numbers were seized, together with the list of subscribers.

— The following story circulates in Paris:

— The following story circulates in Paris:

The Journal des Debats had sent in to the censure a review of some opera which has been lately performed. This femilieten having been kept severa days and not returned. M. Armand Bertin took on himself, of his own authority, to order its insertion without waiting for the return of the proofs from the censure. In the course of the article, the director of the Opera was taxed with incapacity, had taste, or neglect of duty. M. Bertin was instantly summoned to the conclave of censors, where he received a severe lecture. He remonstrated, and wished to know what on earth the praise or biame of the management of the Opera had to do with politics. But his mouth was closed by the unanswerable argument that the director of the Opera was a Government functionary, and as such was sacred from the attaction of the opera was a grantee to you the truth functionary, and as such was sacred from the at-tacks of the press. I can guarantee to you the truth of this story. By the way, I must not forget to add, that, in an article of the Dibbars upon the late debate in the House of Commons, every word that was un-favorable to Lord Paimerston was struck out by the

censorahip.

The following editors of journals are to be decorated: M. Veuillot, of the Univers; M. Amedde de Cescha, of the Patric; M. de la Gueronniere, of the Pays; and M. Lubis, of the Union.

-A scheme for the future government —A scheme for the future government of the electorate of Herse Cassel has just been jointly submitted to the Frankfort Diet by the repre-sentatives of Austria and Prussia. It is therein pro-posed to abolish the constitution of 1831, and to form a parliment in two chambers from the estates, before which the new constitution shall be laid for

approval.

— The Swiss journals announce that on the preposition of a citizen of Geneva, Colonel Rillet, a subscribtion is to be get up in all the cantons to pay the sum of 2,300,000f., still remaining due by the cantons of the Sonderbund for the military oper-

-Arrangements are in progress for the formation of an English railway company in the Empire of Brazil, a line being projected from Rio de Janeiro to the interior Provinces of San Paule and Minas Getaes. A special grant has been obtained from the Government.

- The Italian journals state that in the

lottery emigrants left Paris on Saturday for Havre, to embark for California. -M. Vignier, ex-representative, who was

arrested at Paris, and taken to Bourges, where he was confined, has just been set at liberty, withorders

-The Prefect of the Haute-Vienne has ordered eleven cafes and wine shops within his ju-risdiction to be closed, as serving as places of ren-dezvous for persons of Socialist opinions. Nineteen have been also closed at Beaune, eleven at Saulieu,

have been also closed at Beaune, eleven at Saulieu, and twenty five at Dijon.

—On Saturday, the President, in concert with his uncle, the ex-King Jerome, drew up the list of the Senators who are to receive a certain annual donation, in consequence of the modicity of their worldly means. The sums accorded will vary from 10,000, to 30,000f. a year, and are to be paid out of the budget. budget.

out of the budget.

—The Paris correspondent of The Daily
News says: "There is established in the department of the censorship of the press a particular bureau for the examination of the English papers, and expert lawyers are employed to read the London journals, with the object of discovering calumnious news, upon which a trial for libel may be instituted before the British courts of law."

—The Morrow, Hereld cannot be E.

-The Morning Heraid says that France has entered into confidential negotiations with several states of fialy for forming a federation of those states under the Protectorate of the French Republic.

-Soldiers whose service expires this year, now on furlough, are authorized to remain absent until further orders.

—Several midnight attempts have been

made to assassinate the sentinels on duty near the fort of Ivry. A number of persons had been arrested on suspicion, and there is reason to believe that the clue to a plot, having for its object the assassination of soldiers when met in small parties or alone, has been laid hold of. -Her Majesty, as a teken of her high

appreciation of the conduct of Rev. Mr. Birch, late tutor to the Prince of Wales, has permitted his Royal Highness to present to him the sum of £5,000, out of the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall.

—According to a return to Parliament just issued, the expense of 54 public departments in 1848 was £4,023,251, and in 1851 the expense was £3,743,760. Deducting the increase of £51,500, the

decrease in the expenses of departments in 1851 wa £279,492.

COMMERCIAL.

American Securities, There is no change this week in the London market for American State Stocks.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Report for the Week ending Feb. 12 —There have been some sight fluctuations in the Cotton market during the past week but nothing to call for a change in the questions of prices. On Monday and Tuesday we were comparatively quiet and dull; since that time, and up to this moment a steady and rather strong active demand has been kept up, chiefly for the supply of the immediate consumption, strengthened, however, by considerable buying both on speculation and for erport.

We shall continue to look to America and the progressive development of that important question, the extent of the crop, with the deepest interest. In the meanine, we do not consider that we have any additional authentic proof of its aggregate amount. A great recurity for all faure operations is to be found in the fact that the great bulk of the American Cotton remains in the European markets, at the moderate price of 4id, to 3d. Wh. The Committee of Brokers place fair Uplands at 5d. Mobile at 5id., and Orieans at 5id. 4.780 American, 2.508 Surat, 20 Eryptian, and 28 Bahia have been taken on speculation; and 3.669 American, 3.000 Surat. 28 Bahia, and 30 Pernam for export. Sales for the week, 57,326 bales.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool Provision Market.

There has again been considerable activity in the demand for Beef, and some perce's of old have been taken by the trade and by speculators at an advance of its, to 5a. P tierce. New is much wanted, and the advice of the loss of several shyments of western imports added additional firmness to the market. Advanced prices have been made for Poak, but there is no American here. BACON is in moderate request at tolerably steady raise. Shoulders sell more freely at an advance of its to 2s percent. Land has been inactive, refiners locking for a reduction beyond what holders will submit to. Cheese moves slowly at about former prices. BUTTER has been duil, at last week's decline. Tallow has been a slow sale, at a reduction of 6d. Wowt.

Liverpool Grain Market. Feb. 13.

An impression more favorable to our trade has prevailed in Brunawick at, since Tuesday, and there has been same inquiry after Wheat Flour, and Isplan Curn. This feeling, however, has been rather of a speculative character, on the presumption that mitlers and dealers have lately been working off atock, and must, frem necessity, sherly banke up a demand. At the same time there are no indications of a trade into the interior markets, and the strong ability of the English farmer to supoly these is again evidenced by this week's return of Wheat and Barkey, viz. 165,831 quarters of the former, at 14s. 2d., and 91,781 quarters of the latter, at 29s. 8d. per quarter. At this morning's market the business was again limited is every article of the Grain trade. Tuesday's quotations are continued as holders were indisposed to make any osneession of consequence.

English Iron Market.

English from Market.

The Iron market continues dull and depressed. Welsh Bar can now be bought at £4 % to £4 78 6d. \$\overline{A}\$ tun, delivered in Wales, No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron is selling at £1 17s., net cash, in Glasgow. The dispute with the engineers still continues, but from the datermination shown by the men, and the support they are receiving from other trade's unions, it seems probable that their resus ance will be successful. The following are the quotations here:

Merchant Bar, £5; Na? Rods, £5 its; Hoope, £6 15s.; Sheets, £7 16s; Scotch Pig No. 1, £2 5s.

Continental Grain Markets

Continental Grain Markets.

The tener of the advices from the Baltic are of the same character as those previously received, but at the nearer Continental ports the WHEAT trade has lost some of the activity by which it had been characterized. An English demand is considently calculated en by the parties who have been buying at the late high rates, but the quotations here will ultimately influence those on the other side. From Dauzig we learn that holders of WHEAT had insisted on fully previous p nees, but purchasers had shown less disposition to continue their speculations, and the business done had been for some days only moderate; this, however, cannot be woodered at when it is considered that 47s had been asked for fine high mixed WHEAT of 22 fb, and 50s. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or for his prints for superior 63 fb. Bug. Rych had 7sh \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or for in sprints for superior 63 fb. Bug. Ryc had 7sh \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or for some days only moderate; this, however, cannot be woodered at when it is considered that 47s had been asked for fine high mixed WHEAT of 22 fb, and 50s. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or for 56 to 57 fb. quality there had been a fair consumptive demand. Barkey was equally high; say for large, weighing 52 to 53 fb. 31s., and for small, of 50 to 51 fb. weight, \$20.25 fb. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of 55 fb. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or for 56 to 57 fb. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or for Form Poland the accounts are of the same nature as the last advices, the pretensions of holders in that quarter being so high as to preclude business.

Our Restock advices inform us that the high rates obtainable there for WHEAT had falsed todraw large sumplies from the farmers, and no great increase was calculated on, as a large partion of the crop was fluding its way into the interior of Prussis, &c. Moderately good qualities of WHEAT were quoted 42s &42s. 3d., and Barkery 2ts. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or the worder continued mid and wet, which had prevented any improvement in the condition of submit to lower terms, comparatively few bargains had been closed. There had been offers of

to submit to lower terms, comparatively few bargains had been closed. There had been offers of 51-lb Red Wheat from the Lower Baltic ports at 42s, 6d.243s, 5d., and of 61-lb quality at 44s, 6d. \$\frac{9}{2}\$, f. o. b. in spring, without exciting much attention. The transactions in Barley had been rather extensive, and for 53 to 51 lb Danish 2's 5d. \$\frac{9}{2}\$, f. o. b. had been paid. Feed OATS, weighing 30 lb \$\frac{9}{2}\$ builded from Jutland and Friesland, had been offered at 17s, 6d \$\frac{9}{2}\$ f. o. b.

From Holland our accounts are of a less animated nature than last week, and at Reverdam Wheat had declined its and Rye 2s \$\frac{9}{2}\$ qr.; at Amsterdam, some further purchases of Danzig Wheat had been made, for ahipment to England, at very fait terms, which, with a tolerably good local inquiry, had prevented any reaction taking place in quotations; Ryk had been in fair request partly for home use and partly for shipment to Germany; the prices paid had been equal to about 32s, f.o.b. From Paris as well as the northern French markets, the advices are firm, but at Marsell'es business had become fait; very little had been done in parcels on the spot, and it was thought that the next arrivals of Polish Odesas would be obtainable at 34s/35s, \$\frac{9}{2}\$, \$\frac{9}{2}\$ seek. During the last fortinght in January, upward of 26 000 qrs. of Wheat had been buught, at prices ranging from 31s 6d. \$2.3s. \$\frac{9}{2}\$ qr. in full for Great Britain, which had caused a rae in prices, and 33s. 6d \$23s. \$\frac{9}{2}\$ qr. f. ob. was asked for moderately good qualities.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS. \$400,000 in Gold.

ELECTION OF COL. WELLER TO U. S. SENATE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BIGLER.

KOSSUTH IN CALIFORNIA. MINING NEWS.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARRIAGES-DEATHS-MARKETS

Dates from San Francisco to Feb. 2.

The steamship Prometheus, Capt. H Churchill, to D. B. Allen, with 334 passengers, \$32,000 in gold dust and \$400,000 in hands of passen gers, arrived at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brings San Francisco dates to the 2d inst.

The Prometheus arrived at San Juan on the afternoon of the 14th, and sailed on the evening of the 19th. She arrived off the Hook at 10 o'clock P. M., Friday.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, Captain Platt, sailed on the 9th, leaving no American manof-war in port.

Five miles outside of the harbor, the Prometheus spoke the English sloop-of-war Calypso, Feb. 23, at noon, 33 miles north-west of

Havana, was boarded by the Albany, 14 days from San Juan, bound to Havana-all well The Albany spoke on the 19th, 200 miles from San Juan, the U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur,

bound to the Sandwich Islands. The clipper-ship Trade Wind arrived

on the evening of the 1st, 121 days from New-York. The following vessels were at San Juan when the Prometheus left: Steamer Alabama, of New-Orleans, condemned : barks Republic, of New-York; Mary Parker, of New-Orleans; Quinceburg. of New-York, condemned and sold. West India

Mail steamer Conway : brig Lucy, of New-Orleans. The schooner Poeahontas, sailed for New-Orleans Feb. 18. We are indebted to B. S. Hopkins, Purs-

er of the N. A., and to Gregory's Express for the prompt delivery of our letters and papers. The following persons came passengers

in the Prometheus:

V. Junott, J. Short, E. Penman, N. M. Crooke, A. C. Hunt, H. A. Fennack, E. T. Danburgh, John Baldwin, Mrs. Shuber, J. W. Bray, J. W. Turner, A. C. Stearns, C. L. Kitchell, E. R. Dudley, R. M. Folger, A. M. Goodwin, M. Ehrick, L. D. Springer, E. S. Prusaine, P. A. Anthon, B. J. Graham, A. Camphell, S. Little, W. H. Pearson, J. Morris, F. Manch, J. Hatthell, E. Minturn, J. W. Nicoli, H. Fitch, J. F. Porter, J. Van Name, J. Putman, Mrs. J. Putman and child J. Stearns, A. C. Meerer, M. B. Vigne, J. W. Blake, F. W. Lovett, M. Blake, J. H. Bickaell, A. Richard, J. Jewelling, B. Hillard, J. Sternous, A. B. Jones, M. L. Mimer, Heary Potter, Samuel Finnald, Samuel L. Fuller, M. Ackerman, J. W. Geary, S. Paracons, H. L. Kendrick, L. Park, Dr. Woodhouse, J. H. Long, G. Long, W. Long, H. C. Long, S. K. Long, W. B. Long, C. Meyer, S. Edgarton, Capt. Baker, W. L. Nottham, Mr. Palmer, W. B. Bassell, D. S. Blair, H. M. Nally, Mr. Lane, and 263 in the steerage. in the Prometheus

Governor's Message A Special Message was delivered to the Legislature by Gov. Bigler on the 31st of Jan. The

State of the Pinances is discussed at length. We gather the following facts respecting the

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

The question of raising revenue for the support of the State Government, the faithful and prompt discharge of its existing outstanding liabilities, and the consequent establishment of its credit upon a permanent and sure basis, is of paramount isportance. The State is in debt, and there are not now sufficient funds in the State Treasury to discarge the demands against it. The result is, the credit of the State is impaired, and must so continue until such well matured revenue measures are devised, as will not only secure provisions for the speedy payment of the existing debt, but meet, also, accruing liabilities.

With a view to present this question at once for your consideration, the accompanying official statement of the entire debt of the State, existing on the slist day of December, 1851, is here with submitted.—

The report of the Controller, accompanying the message of my predecessor on this subject, extends no further than to the close of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1851, and does not, therefore, sufficiently experienced. FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE

sage of my predecessor on this subject, extends no further than to the close of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1851, and does not, therefore, sufficiently exhibit our real financial condition. By an examination of the accompanying special report, it will be seen, that the total amount of outstanding civil obligations was, on the 33r9 500 has been furnished under an Act passed April 29, 1851.

The amount of three P cent, bonds outstanding, inclusive of interest \$241,271 11, and of Controller's Warrants \$166,192 81. The Act above referred to authorized the funding of a sum not exceeding \$700,000. Of this amount, it will be seen, that \$379,500 have been funded, being \$320,500 less than the amount provided for by law.

War Bonds outstanding on the 31st of December, together with the interest due thereon, amount to \$212,000. War Loan Warrants outstanding, \$233,-375, 79. Total amount of outstanding adjusted civil and military liabitities, \$1,242,339, 74.

The War debt rose out of several Indian Ex-

The War debt rose out of several Indian Expeditions ordered by the Executive.

MEANS OF RESTORING CREDIT.

Next it becomes important to make provision to relieve the State from the pressure of present indebtedness, so far as that object can be effected by legislation. At your last session, an act was passed and approved to fund the cept of the State. By the pro-

relieve the State from the pressure of present indebtectes, so far as that object can be effected by egisiation. At your last session, an act was passed and approved to fund the deot of the State. By the provisions of this act, the Treasurer of State was authorized to cause to be prepared Bonds to the amount of \$700,600, in sums of \$500, bearing an interest of seven per cent per annum from the date of their issue, and ail persons holding any indebtedness of the State, either in the form of Three per cent. Bonds, or Controller's Warrants, were authorized, upon precentation of the same to the Treasurer, to receive, in exchange therefore, these Seven per cent. Bonds. The amount of indebtedness funded under this act, it will be seen, by reference to the special report of the Controller, is \$370,500, bears than the authorized amount. The reason why so small a portion of the amount provided for has been funded, is to be found in the fact that the holders of Bonds bearing an interest of six per cent per annum did not desire to convert them into seven per cent stock, and the additional fact that the Treasurer so construed the act as to exclude the funding of all Warrants issued after the 1st day of May, 1801.

Ample provision having heretofore been made to discharge the accruing interest upon the \$700,000 provided for, I would recommend that the Treasurer of State be authorized to issue Bonds to the extent of \$320,500 upon any Controller's Warrants outstanding, without reference to the date of their issue, and I would further suggest that the Bonds so issued be in sums of \$100, \$200, \$300 and \$500, at the option of the holder.

The amount of "Interest Fund" now in the State Treasury, is \$22,908 90, being \$\$968 90 more than will be required, on the 1st of July next, to pay the accruing interest on the atmount, \$779,500, which has been funded. By the 1lth section of the "Act to fund the debt of the State" provision also is made for a State Sinking Fund, to be composed of the State of California from the Government of the

PUBLIC LANDS.

It remains for me to new present for your consideration and action, one or two other questions of public interest. The subject of the disposition to be made of the Public Lands within the limits of California, will almost certainly engage the attention of fornia, will almost certainly engage the attention of the present Congress. Important interest are in-volved in this question, and it is, therefore deserving of immediate as well as grave and careful consider-ation. But little attention, comparatively, has, as yet, been devoted to agriculture in this State, the consequence of which is that we are compelled to derive our supply of nearly all the necessaries of life from Chili and the various island of the Pacific, upon which a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem is paid in addition to the freight, charges and original cost

cost
This takes annually from our infant State mellions
of money which might otherwise be retained among
us and expended in necessary and local improveof money which might otherwise be retained among us and expended in necessary and local improvements. But we can reasonably anticipate little change for the better in this respect until there is a definite settlement of land claims, and Congress adopts the wise and liberal policy of donating the public domain in small tracts to actual settlers. Congress at its last session donated, whin a liberal hand, to the people of Oregon, and it would seem that no good reason obtains why a less liberal policy should be adopted in the disposition of the public lands lying within the State of California. The interest of both the State and nation will unquestionably be best subserved by donating the public lands in small tracts to actual settlers. It will induce emigration to the State, greatly increase the amount of taxable property, and, above all, secure to us an abundance of the necessaries of life produced at home, and thus retain among us, to be applied in extending agricultural operations, the millions now annually expended for products of foreign growth. Emigration to this State is unquestionably retarded by the prevailing impression in the other States of the Union that nearly all the valuable lands in California are covered by Spanish or Mexican grants, and that they cannot be obtained to see the search and they they cannot be obtained to see the search and they they cannot be obtained to search.

of the Union that nearly all the valuable lands in California are covered by Spanish or Mexican grants, and that they cannot be obtained upon such reasonable terms as are calculated to encourage agriculturiats to seek a home on the Pacific coast. It cannot be denied that a great portion of our best lands are thus claimed and held, but it is no less undeniable that in the valley of the San Joaquin and its tributaries, consisting of the Merced, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Calaveras and Moquelumne—the Sacramento and its tributaries, consisting of the Consumnes, American, Yuba and Feather Rivers, and the coast region in the Counties of Trinity and Klamath, there are millions of acres of public land, a large portion of which will prove equal in productiveness, when irrigated and properly cultivated, to the far-famed prairie-lands of the States of Illinois and Missouri.

iveness, when irrigated and properly cultivated, to the far-famed prairie-lands of the States of Illinois and Missouri.

The quantity of arable land within our limits is immense—not less than twenty millions of acres. The Bounties of San Diego, San Luis, Obispo, Los Angeles, Monterey, Santa Crux, Santa Clara, Contra Codta, Solano, Jonoma, San Joaquin, Marin, Mendocino, Yolo, Colusi and Sutter, are purely agricultural and grazing counties. In addition to this, it is a well-known fact that there is not a single mining county within the limits of the State that does not contain more or less very superior arable land. and in Tuolumne, Calaveras, Sacramento, Yuba and Butte, though mining counties, there is an immense quantity of excellent farming and grazing lands. Indeed, the whole mountain region is interspersed with valleys which cannot be aurpassed in beauty or fertility. The agricultural interest of the State is of the first importance, and so far as it can be consistently fostered and advanced by legislation, it should be done. It has heretofore been too much neglected, and in consequence of this neglect, the development of our agricultural resources has not advanced hand in hand with the other great interests of the State.

The mineral lands of our State are regarded by

of the State.

The mineral lands of our State are regarded by The mineral lands of our State are regarded by the people as the common heritage of American citizens, and they, with great unanimity, favor the erasting liberal and just policy acted upon in working these mineral lands. That the mines should, as at present, remain free, is the almost unanimous sentiment of those who have familiarized themselves with the subject from actual operations, or careful observation. The propositions to sell or lease them by the General Government, cannot nor will receive the ranction of the people of California. They believe, and with reason too, that the sale of the mineral lands would exert a most blighting induence on the advancing prosperity of the State, and paralyze the energies of the enterprising body of men now engaged in developing the resources of our young State.

At present there are ne exactions upon labor in

At present there are ne exactions upon labor in the mires—all that the industrious operator can the mines—all that the industrious operator can gather from the sands of our rivers or dig from our

hills, is his own, and the knowledge that such is the fact, encourages to perseverence in well directed efforts to secure the hidden treasure. On the other hand the inevitable result of the sale or lease of these lands would be the gra"ual formation in our midst of fearful monopolies. Possessed of the more valuable portion of these lands, these monopolies, by combination, would be enabled to regulate the reward of labor, as circumstances or avariee might dictate. The reasons are cogent and numerous why the General Government should not seek to derive reveaue from the mines of this State. Among the most straking, is the well assertained fact, that California, in proportion to population, contributes more to the national treasury than any other State in the Union.

in the Union.

The amount of revenue collected at the several ports within the limits of the State during the past year, exceeds \$2,000,000, being equal to nearly one-twelfth of the whole expenditures of the General Government. Again, the estimated value of the expension of the other thirty States did not exceed, during the past year, \$200.000,000, while California alone will nearly, perhaps quite, contribute \$100.000,000 to the wealth of the nation, being an amount equal to one-half the entire sum contributed by the other thirty States. These are important facts, demonstrating not only the wisdom of the existing policy the state of the primes but conclusively proving strating not only the wisdom of the existing pollicy in respect to the mines, but conclusively proving that the General Government should, in common justice, make no additional exactions upon the industry and enterprise of our State, nor pursue a course of policy favored by none except those interested in the establishment of powerful monapolies, against the domination of which the General Government should assignously guard.

U. S. Senator

The correspondent of The Picayune gives the following account of the election of Col. Wel-

ler:

SACRAMENTO, Friday, 2‡ P.M.

The Senatorial Convention assembled in the Hall of the House at 2 o'clock, and proceded to the eighth ballot for Senator. The whole number of votes cast was eighty-eight, of which Mr. Weller received seventy-one, and Mr. Reading seventeen, as follows:
For Weller—Messrs. Anderson, Broderick, Cooke, De La Guerra, Estell, Foster, Frye, Harper, Hubbs, Keene, Keyser, Lewis, Lind, Lott, McKibbin, Miller, Ralston, Keyser, Casancey, Coates, Cofforth, Cobby, Covarrabias, Camery, Channey, Coates, Cofforth, Cobby, Covarrabias, Crittenden, Dameron, De la Valle, Fleming, Ford, Gardner, Gibson, Harauzthy, Hudspeth, Ingersul, Kep Law, Lyons, McConaha, McKim, MoMeans, Mernit, Mose, Fechece, Parrish, Parton, Feachy, Fearce, Floo, Ridler, Smith, Stevenson, Tallinferro, Thempson, Tucker, Wall, Wing, Wohler, Yeiser, Young, Mr. Speaker—71.

For Ranning—Messrs, Soule Tingley, Canldwell, Crabb, Cutler, Ellis, of Nevada; Ellis, of San Franciaco; Fowler, Graham, Hinchman, Hopkins, Jones, Sickenzie, McMulins, Orrick, Tunner, Wood—17.

John B. Weller was thereupon declared duly elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years from the fourth of March, 1851. The Convention then adjourned, sine die.

Kossuth in the California Legis'ature.

Below is the resolution of Mr. Tucker.

presented in the Assembly on the 21st January, relative to an expression of legislative sympathy for Kossuth and Hungary. After a short discussion the resolution was laid upon the table, but will probably

Resolved, That the people of California, in Senate and Assembly represented, have witnessed with almiration and sympathy the struggle of the people of flungary against the usurpations of the House of Austria, and hereby express their deep regard and good wishes toward Louis Kossuth and his brave companions, the illustrious guests of our people and Government.

The following table, showing the amount

of Gold exported from San Francisco, during the

year ending Dec. 30, 1851, was taken from the books

of the Custom-House, and may herefore be relied upon as strictly correct: upon as strictly correct:

To New-York \$30,561,400 49 To Valparaino... \$444,482 00

To N. Orleans... 464 294 11 To Rac de Jazeiro 15,000 90

To London... 3,992,660 78 To Talcahuana... 15,750

To Panama... 131,793 64 To Hong Kong... 2,554 00

To San Diego... 500 60 \$34,492,633 02

Of coin, there was manifested during the same Te Hong Kong \$212,565 To Valparaiso \$5,352
To Canton 71,212 To Ports of Pacific (one
To Shanghai 192,060 shipment,) 8 000
To Manilla 53,766
To Henolaiu 16,660 Total \$438,895

More Gold on the way.

The annexed is a list of the shippers of gold by the Tennessee, which sailed for Panama on the 1st inst. She has 330 passengers : Argenti. \$10,000 B. Davidson. 100,000
Drerel, Sather&Church 30,000 Godeffroy, Sillem & Co. 20,000
Burgon se Co. 1,000 60 Mills & Co. 20,000
Macondray & Co. 3,000 Adams & Co. 410,000
Page, Bacon & Co. 418,500
Total on freight. 330,000

Passengers ... The Alta California says she has \$1,600,000 on

Departure of Col. Fremont. The Alta California of the 1st instant

In the list of passengers by the Tennessee, the morning, appear the names of Mr. Fremont, lady and daughter, who, after a residence of fifteen months in our State, return to their native shores. It affords us sincere pleasure, though, to be able to state that it is the intention of Mr. Fremont to again take up, his residence among us on the soil which his take up his residence among us on the soil which his energy, enterprise and daring secured to our Government. He will be absent from California until August or September next, and in the meanwhile, with his family, will visit Europe.

The News of the Fortnight.

The News of the Fortnight.

From the Alta California of Feb. 1.

Our Atlantic readers will surely lose interest in California affairs, if the "beggarly account" of news events which has maintained throughout the State for several months continues much longer. Since the steamer of the 22d ult. left our coast, the only prominent feature in the events of the period, has been the election of a United States Senator, to take the place of Hon. J. C. Frement, whose term has expired.

The Legislature went into Senatorial Com-

The Legislature went into Senatorial Convention on Wednesday last. The principal candidates for the Senatorship were Messrs. King, Weller. Boderick. McLane. Tingley, Smith, Anderson and Raiston. On the eighth ballot, a Democratic caucus having returned the name of J. B. Weller to the Convention as the candidate of that party, that gentleman was elected by a vote of 71, to 17 complimentary votes cast for Maj. P. B. Reading. The cancus held on three days, and it was only by the withdrawal of several of the candidates that Mr. Weller received a nominating vote. The Whigs, being greatly in the minority in both Houses, did not assemble in cancus. The election of Mr. Weller has given more general satisfaction in the State than would have been caused by the choice of any other of the candidates. Mr. Weller is now in our city. He was visited by a delegation of his friends, and escorted to his hotel on his arrival.

No other business of importance has been The Legislature went into Senatorial Con-

He was visited by a delegation of his friends, and escotted to his hotel on his arrival.

No other business of importance has been transacted by our State Legislature since the session commenced, the time having been occupied chiefly in disposing of the contested seats. Several important bills have been announced. Among others, notice of a bill to repeal the Water Lot acts of the last Legislature, by which our city was granted possession of water property to a large amount in the harbor, has been given. The design of destroying the water boundary, and creating a new water front, has caused considerable feeling. It will deeply isjure the interests of our city and harbor if accomplished. But it cannot be done.

Gov. Bigler has issued a special Message, touching the financial affairs of the State, in which he urges upon the Legislature the early adoption of measures to relieve the burden of the State's liabilities, and exhibits the amount of her indebtedness. By the Controller's showing, \$1,000,000 still stand against us from the expenses of last year's military expeditions. The aggresate indebtedness, civil and military, of the State, on the 31st of Decwas \$2,242,339 74.

The Settlers' and Miners' Convention, as the several meetings held in Sacramento recently, to discontinuation of the dark and land civiling in

The Settlers' and Miners Convention, as the several meetings held in Sacramento recently, to discuss the subject of lands and land claims in general, have been called, still meets with as little sympathy as ever. It being evident that unworthy motives are mixed up with their expressed views, very little confidence is placed in their deliberations. One of the resolutions adopted by them was, "there should be a difference in the privilege extended to miners who are citizens of foreign countries and those who are citizens of this."

As important nieges of intelligence reaches

An important piece of intelligence reaches us by the way of the Dalles, in Oregon, which states that great excitement exists among the Mormons at the Great Salt Lake. The difficulties between that people and our Government agents have made them resolve upon defending themselves against further interference with their affairs on the part of the General Government. The report (which after all may be without foundation) says that fortifications are being erected, and means of defense provided.

In Gregon, the Legislature and Judiciary this is logarited by are still at loggerhead—the people, still agitated by the discussion of the location of their seat of gov-ers ment, one set of legislators opposing the decision of the Court by which it was fixed, and another sus-taining. Our dates from Oregon are to the 24th ult. The winter is quite severe.

All was quiet at San Diego at the last ac-counts Troops had gone to the Gila, and no further disturbance was expected with the Southern Indians. Company F 3d Art., with Maj Andrews, has gone to the mouth of the Colorado. Provisions have been

sent and a dépôt is to be made at the junction of the

The U. S. Board of Land Commission Ine U. S. Board of Land Commissionris has been in session since the 21st, in this city.
No important business has been transacted as yet.

An action has been brought against the
editors of The Stackton Journal for libel, by Mr. Fremont, that paper having asserted that extensive
frauds were about to be perpetrated in Europe by
the sigents and under the sanction of that gentleman. The Mariposa quantz claim of Mr. Fremont
was represented in the alleged fraud. The damages
are laid at \$100.000.

In the mines much inconvenience and in the mines much inconvenience and want have been experienced by the failure of the water supplies. Digging has not been very brist, and prospecting parties have made but few rich discoveries within the past month. The laborers have worked out the water and are disposed to "lay by," waiting for more. Since Thursday the rains have returned, and copious showers have failed in the interior. This will revive prospects in the mines.

terior. This will revive prospects in the mines.

A few bloody rencontres have taken place in various parts of the State, but we are happy in observing that there occurrences are each month growing more rare. In San Francisco, we have enone or two occasions been apprehensive for the peace and security of the city, since it has been understood that the class of criminals in our streets has received accessions recently from the Atlantic States. But our authorities and the public generally are on the alert for thieves and incendiaries

-We have just received the intelligence —We have just received the intelligence of the discovery of another remarkably rich quarts vein, south of the Calaveras River, and within forty miles of Stockton. It was discovered by a party who were out hunting, and on being traced was found to bear directly toward Carson Hill, and is supposed to be a continuation of the same lead. Where first found, it crops out irregularly for a distance of over three hundred yards, and scarcely a piece of rock has been taken from it in which sold is not perceptible to the naked eye. An assay made of some of the poorest looking pieces gave the average rich at about twenty cents per pound. A company has been formed to work it, at the head of which are Messrs. Johns, Gray, and Cardwell, who have adopted the name of the "Crockett Mining Company."

—The miners in Wyandot are doing but

The miners in Wyandot are doing but

— The miners in wyandot are coleg but little at present, for want of water. For the lew days they were able to wash they were sell paid, and consequently are anxiously looking for further rain. Those engaged in throwing up, make expenses by the pickings. The gentleman from whom we derive our information states that water sufficient to wash twelve days, with a loag-tom, would be sufficient for the miners there. - We are informed that the miners in

the diggings about Diamond Springs, are not only engaged in working their claims during the day, but that the sound of the rocker and pick is heard at night, and that the most strenuous exertions are being made to liquidate as much earth as possible ere the rapidly failing waters shall have become exhausted. hausted.

The miners in the vicinity of Jackson seem to be very busy digging and washing their claims. Although they have not as much water as they desire, still there is quite a stream running in the creek. There is a great deal of gold in this locality, and nothing but a good supply of water is required to render this one of the most thriving places in the country.

has charge of the operations at the Sait Spring mina, arrived in Los Angeles, with any quantity of rich specimens. He reports the procpect as extremely encouraging. A few days since a blast was made which threw up fragments of rock richer than any hitherto taken out. -The general intelligence from the min-

ing districts of Tuolumne and Calaveras Counties, is favorable to the prospects of those employed either in mining or gold washing. The principal drawback that appears to be felt is the scarcity of water. More rain is now anixously looked for -Along the Sonora Gulch, about thirty persons are at work. They have averaged from \$10 per day during the past week. The Franch party found a piece weighing thirty ounces. Mr. Clapp, about 100 yards above them, found a lump of pure gold weighing four and a half ounces.

-The miners north of Sugar Loaf are making good wages, and appear to be satisfied with their success. Claims which last year were supposed to be worked out, are now, in consequence of the improved facilities for separating the gold from the earth, paying weil.

-A communication from Winter's Bar informs us that a large number of miners are still doing remarkably well in this placer, and that in point of quiet, order-loving and industrious people, they are not excelled by the residents of any other locality in the mines.

—There has been an arrival lately from

—There has been an arrival lately from Nelson's Creek. The miners there are getting on very comfortable, if our information is correct, as the weather is very pleasant there, and they are making tolerable wages.

—A prospecter who has been south beyond the Monave as far as the Cajon Poss, fads placers which he thinks may be worked with profit. He says the quartz mine at Sait Springs is the richest he ever saw.

-Some specimens of decomposed quartz taken from Lower Gold Tunnel is very rich. The ledge is about four feet thick, very much decomposed and the gold visible all through it.

-The Rich Gold Tunnel Company, in

constructing their works, have come upon a quar-vein which is of a pale blue color, bearing strong is dications of gold.

—A placer is reported 120 miles north of Scott's River, where the two discoverers say that they took out over \$3,000 each. They bring also ane specimens of gold-bearing quartz.

—The Bear River and Auburn Canal is

progressing steadily. The sale of water it is expected will remunerate the Company in a great degree for the expenses.

— Many of the ravines in the ridges between North and Middle Forks have been prospected since the rains, and found to yield handsomely. Miners average \$5 per day. y. Miners average \$5 per day.

-The Union Quartz Mining Company

have five pestles in operation in the neighborhood a Mathenas Creek. The product is stated to be \$40 perday.

—The Spring Valley quartz miners are satisfied that they have one of the richest leads in the State. There is some complaint of want of water,

-Native quick-ilver has been discovered

at Sonora, oozing through banks of red clay, and several pounds have been disped up.

— The San Diego Herald says that the golden anticipations, so far as they relate to the Gila, are unfounded. There is no gold on that

river.

In the Spanish Flat and the Leoret
Diggings the average, where there is water, is \$12
per day.

The Sport Hill Mines have been deserted for the present, the water having driven off

-The quartz discoveries made at Ophic are said to be as rich as any yet found.

- The miners in Shasta Valley are doing well since the rains set in. -Two sailors took in one week, from

Negro Hill, near Mormon Island, \$3,500 in dust.
—At Jamieson's Creek, placers have been discovered, which yield well Boundary Items.

-The approach to the springs of Carles —The approach to the springs of Carles Creek, up its dry bed, after crossing the long and inhospitable Desert, inspires the liveliest hopes imaginable to be conceived. The parched teague and swollen throat of the famished emigrant, grown painfully insupportable, cry aloud for water. To meet with disappointment were, in many instances, actually death. Mouroful evidences are exhibited by the many skeletons in its neighborhod, of the suffering endured by animals, which have toiled oven the mountains, along the plains, and across the Desert, to die on the threshold of water. The place is literally a "Golgotha." The carcasses of over 1,500 sheep mingle with the bones of horses, males and exem—these interspersed occasionally with a human skeleton.

*keleton.

—The Yumas are pronounced among the finest specimens of the Indian kind, in physical proportions, upon the continent. Although making no overt act of hostility toward either of the various parties of the Boundary Commission, they assembled about the launches at the ferry in great numbers, while a crossing was being effected, chiefly armed with bows and arrows, and atrutted about with a lordly swagger—much to the gratification of their own vanity, no doubt, and to the mingled admiration and annaement of the Americans, who neither feared her gave ground for them is their toploftical promenades.

—The valley of Salt River and of the

-The valley of Salt River and of the The valley of Salt River and of the Gila, between the mouth of the former and the Fijmo villages, is admirably adapted to the growth of Sea Island cotton. The Pijmo and the Marieopa Indians produce an excellent quality of it in moderate quantities. The adaptation of the soil to this production is principally owing to the extensive deposits of salt which cover the surface of the ground like snow, in a crystalized form and of virgin white-

The Apaches, whose displeasure was first incurred by the death of one of their warriors (shot by a Mexican arriers in the employ of the Commission.) and the forcible arrest and detention of two Mexican captive boys, had made four descent upon the caballada of the Commission, in each of of which they were successful in driving of a considerable number of horses and mules. The entire